

Weather Forecast:

Fair Tonight; Tuesday
Partly Cloudy

The Washington Times

NUMBER 8278.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT.

HOME
EDITION

ALLIES STRONGER THAN EVER, KAISER STAKES ALL ON ONE BLOW, SAYS PARIS

AMBROSE IS INDICTED; 5 NOTES EMBEZZLED FROM ESTATE, CHARGE

Attorney Accused By Grand Jury on Twenty
Counts of Appropriating \$4,650 As
Guardian of Limerick Children—Gives
\$5,000 Bail—General Denial Is Made
By His Lawyer.

Two indictments charging embezzlement, one containing eight counts and the other twelve counts, were returned by the grand jury today against Attorney William E. Ambrose, the allegation being that he embezzled five notes valued at \$4,650 from the Limerick estate.

Mr. Ambrose appeared before Justice Gould in the District Supreme Court shortly after the indictments were returned, and furnished bond in the sum of \$5,000, W. W. Stewart being surety.

The indictments are based upon alleged defalcations from the estate of Charles Limerick, for whose children, Agnes, Oliver, Robert C., and Clarence Limerick, Ambrose was appointed guardian April 24, 1912, to succeed Floyd E. Davis.

The notes alleged to have been embezzled were as follows:

Note signed by Harry E. Weeks, as maker, to Walter G. Davis for \$2,250. Dated September 15, 1906, and payable three years from date at 5 per cent interest.

Two notes each signed by William A. Richards, as maker, to Ida N. Smith for \$1,000 each. Dated May 13, 1910, and payable three years from date.

Two notes, each signed by William A. Richards, as maker, to Ida N. Smith for \$200 each. Dated May 17, 1912, and payable three years from date.

INDICTMENT COVERS ALL ANGLES.

The various counts in the indictments involve not only the alleged embezzlement of the notes themselves, but also the alleged embezzlement of the proceeds from an alleged possible sale of the notes.

The indictments are also drawn to cover various possible ownerships of the notes in question.

Testimony in the case was presented to the grand jury by United States Attorney Clarence R. Wilson and S. McCommas Hawken, assistant prosecutor, following an investigation covering several weeks. The witnesses upon whose testimony the indictments are based were Charles H. McCommas, counsel for the American Bonding Company, of Baltimore, surety for Mr. Ambrose's bond; and George H. Slavbauch, former cashier of the United States Savings Bank, where Mr. Ambrose was a depositor.

Mr. Ambrose had nothing to say about the charges today, but Harry I. Quinn, who, with Attorney James S. Leach-Smith, appears as counsel, gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Ambrose states that he has accounted to the court in both the cases in which he is charged, and that with the exception of such expenditures as were authorized by the court, funds were retained on deposit to the credit of himself as guardian and administrator in the Security Savings and Commercial Bank of Washington, and that there is no deficit in either instance."

Charges against Mr. Ambrose first developed in the investigation of Justice Dan Thew Wright's judicial conduct.

Belgian Queen Is Eager to Fight

LONDON, Aug. 31.—As an indication of the intensely bitter feeling against the Germans the Antwerp correspondent of the Express says the queen is eager to take a hand in the defense of Belgium.

Describing a conversation in which King Albert told the prime minister that they might have to shoulder rifles before long in defense of Antwerp, he says the queen broke in, saying: "I will shoulder a gun, and all Belgian women will go with me."

PERSIA REPORTS SWEEPING VICTORY

St. Petersburg Tells of Austrian
Rout and Thousands Taken
Prisoners.

This report of Russian victories comes from St. Petersburg, and is denied in an official dispatch from Austria, and is discredited in advices from Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, via Rome, Aug. 31.—Russian troops have smashed through the Austrian left army near Samosce, in northern Galicia, and have routed it with enormous losses.

Thousands of prisoners have been taken, together with many cannon, machine guns, and munitions, according to an official statement issued by the war office today.

The Russian Cossack division is now declared to be in full pursuit of the retreating army, and to have succeeded in decimating the rear guard. The defeated Austrians are declared in the official reports to be "panic-stricken," and fresh Russian columns are being sent against them to prevent the right of the line at the point of the bayonet. The Austrians were driven back so rapidly that it was impossible for them to take their artillery with them, and they abandoned it to the oncoming Russian army.

The Russian Cossack division is now declared to be in full pursuit of the retreating army, and to have succeeded in decimating the rear guard. The defeated Austrians are declared in the official reports to be "panic-stricken," and fresh Russian columns are being sent against them to prevent the right of the line at the point of the bayonet. The Austrians were driven back so rapidly that it was impossible for them to take their artillery with them, and they abandoned it to the oncoming Russian army.

The Russian Cossack division is now declared to be in full pursuit of the retreating army, and to have succeeded in decimating the rear guard. The defeated Austrians are declared in the official reports to be "panic-stricken," and fresh Russian columns are being sent against them to prevent the right of the line at the point of the bayonet. The Austrians were driven back so rapidly that it was impossible for them to take their artillery with them, and they abandoned it to the oncoming Russian army.

That the Russians would prefer isolating Konigsberg instead of trying to take the citadel by storm is probable, but the city is being shelled by the guns of the Pregel river. Between them, and within the city's ramparts are two great forts.

Von Bernstorff Sees Victories for Germany

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—"All press dispatches indicate uniformly, successful German advance," said the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, today.

The ambassador said he had no news, himself, but his interpretation of the news was that the Kaiser's army was steadily and consistently showing its superiority.

"I note one significant statement—and it is in a St. Petersburg dispatch—which removes all possibility of the information being that certain interests are about to term 'made in Germany.' The ambassador continued, 'It stated that the Grand Duke Nicholas had issued an order suggesting that no magnanimity be shown to the Poles. This indicates that in at least one of the allies' countries the population is not unanimous in favor of the government.'

London Gives Approval To Churchill Statement

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Commenting on Winston Churchill's statement that the essence of the entire struggle is the fight between democracy and military despotism, the Globe says:

"Nothing could be so timely as this appeal to the intelligence of the American people, and no appeal could have been more effectively stated."

Take Paris or Die, Kaiser's Dictum

LONDON, Aug. 31.—According to the Times, wounded German officers and soldiers, taken prisoner, all agree that the orders issued by the Emperor to the army of invasion in effect said:

"You will take Paris or all Germany will die in the attempt."

30,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN PRISONERS, SAYS BERLIN

Thirty thousand Russians were captured in East Prussia by German soldiers following three big battles there, the German embassy was informed this afternoon by wireless from Berlin.

The message was as follows:
"About 30,000 Russians, including many high officers, captured in battles in East Prussia. At Ortesburg, Kohenstein, and Tannenberg. Germans attacked the Russians near the three cities through swamps and lakes."

GERMANY WINS ON ALL SIDES, BERLIN REPORTS

BERLIN, (via The Hague) Aug. 31.—In an official statement issued by the German war office, it is believed the German arms are victorious in the west and in the east. In France, it is stated, the German advance continues and the British troops, operating in conjunction with the French, are now cut off from their base through the flanking movement of the Germans in northwestern France.

A strong German column is now declared to be interposed between the British army operating in the field and the seacoast cities, where re-enforcements have been landed. As a result the British field army must now receive its supplies and any additional men by a roundabout route, which will interfere with its effectiveness as a fighting unit.

The announcement also states that the German advance on Paris is again being pushed, and the emphatic prediction is made that the capital, itself, will be threatened very soon.

Discussing the operations in the East the war office now declares that the combined Austrian and German armies have assumed the offensive. The Russian invasion is declared to be a failure, and it is asserted that the advancing Russian armies have been pushed back. The German army in east Prussia is now moving to co-operate with the Austrians, who are in great force in northern Galicia, and it is stated that an invasion of Russian Poland is about to begin. The war office explains that wherever positions have been abandoned to the Russians in eastern Prussia, it has been in accordance with a pre-arranged plan to concentrate the defense at well-defined positions, where the enormous numbers of the Russians would be of no avail in attempting flanking operations.

The fighting in the region of the Vosges still continues, it is stated, with the issue still in doubt. The German forces in this section have sustained heavy losses by virtue of the nature of the battle ground and because the French forces are strongly entrenched in the heights. The wounded from this section of the fighting are being brought to the hospitals near Berlin to be cared for, several trainloads having already passed through here. The lists of the casualties of General von Heeringen's forces, which are bearing the brunt of this fighting, show that many officers have been killed and wounded.

Austria Claims Sweeping Victory by Army in Galicia

BERLIN, via The Hague, Aug. 31.—The Austrian embassy has issued an official statement claiming a sweeping victory for the Austrians operating in northern Galicia. The statement says the Austrians have routed the Russian army in that section, and are now invading Russian Poland. The Russians, who were in force at Krasnik, the report says, have been badly defeated, and are now retreating in disorder toward Lublin. The Russians are being hard pressed, and re-enforcements are being sent from Lublin to try to stem the rout.

The report declares the losses on both sides have been very heavy, but that the Russians have suffered far more than the Austrians, who have taken many prisoners.

The above dispatch is in direct contradiction to an official statement issued by the war office in St. Petersburg earlier in the day. In the latter it was stated that the Austrian left army had been cut off by the Russians at Samosce in northern Galicia (possibly Zamost in Russian Poland, sixty-eight miles exactly north of Lemberg, Galicia, may have been meant), and completely routed. This Russian official account declared that the Russians were pursuing the Austrians and that the Cossacks were decimating the rear guard.

CARDINALS MEET TO ELECT PONTIFF

Members of Sacred College Enter
Conclave to Choose Successor to Pius X.

By HENRY WOOD.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The last funeral rites for His Holiness, Pope Pius X, having been said, the members of the Sacred College today entered the conclave during which a successor will be elected. Fifty-seven cardinals—thirty-one Italians and twenty-six foreigners—were assembled at the Vatican today for the ceremonies preliminary to the election.

Among those absent are Cardinal Rezin, of Canada, and Cardinals O'Connell and Gibbons, of the United States. It is believed that they will arrive by Thursday.

Troops today entered the Vatican and St. Peter's, preventing the possibility of any interference during the election. The Italian government took this means of guaranteeing the perfect freedom of the cardinals during the conclave.

Are Nine Possibilities.

Although the greatest secrecy surrounds the election of the Pope, the cardinals being walled up in the conclave apartments in the court of St. Damaso, Vatican authorities are unanimous in declaring the selection has narrowed down to the choice of one of nine cardinals. The new Pope, it is declared, is certain to be chosen from among the following cardinals: Maffi, Gaspari, Ferrari, Luatini, Ferrata, Casazza, Agliardi, Serafini, and Pomplii.

Carriages bearing the cardinals to the Vatican began arriving at 9 o'clock today. The members of the Sacred College then assembled in the Pauline Chapel for the election of the Pope. The cardinals, each accompanied by a priest and one servant, entered the conclave apartments.

Wear Hooded Cloaks.

Each cardinal was especially constituted for the conclave, wearing instead of his regular robes, a special dress, including a hooded cloak of violet wool.

From the Pauline Chapel the procession of cardinals crossed the royal court of the Vatican, where the conclave prayers, the cardinals took the oath for the performance of their sacred duties and then entered the St. Damaso courtyard.

Bricklayers and carpenters were at once busily engaged walling up the conclave apartments, from which the members of the Sacred College will not emerge until a Pope is elected. The first ballot will be taken tomorrow.

ONLY HOVELS RAZED, EMBASSY ASSERTS

Huts of Rag Pickers Demolished
to Give Sweep for Guns From
Fortresses.

Convinced that Paris is not in such imminent peril that the beautiful estates, factories, and valuable buildings must be destroyed so that the city may withstand a German siege, the French embassy today pointed out that the only buildings which would be destroyed would be rag-pickers' huts and other old shanties.

The military regulations of Paris have always provided, "It was stated, 'that no valuable buildings could be erected inside the military zone, which would interfere with the marks of the guns from the forts. The land in the path of cannonading by the fort is rented only to the very poorest classes, and then with the understanding that whenever it is necessary the buildings on it may be torn down.'

The French embassy received no dispatches from Paris today, and nothing was known about the conditions in Paris.

Poles in German Army Mutiny, Russians Report

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Polish soldiers of the Sixth Breslau corps, serving against the allies on the western frontier, have mutinied and killed their officers, report dispatches from the front.

Dissatisfaction has also broken out among the Slav regiments in the Austrian army, according to advices here. It is reported that one entire regiment deserted its colors and joined the Russians.

Senate Committee Fails To Act on Laskey's Case

No action was taken by the Senate Judiciary Committee today on the nomination of John E. Laskey for District Attorney for the District of Columbia. The committee held a short meeting, but the nomination of Mr. Laskey was not considered.

GERMAN HOST MAKES TERRIFIC ONSLAUGHT ON ALLIES' LEFT END

French Reports Insist That Line Is Holding,
and That Outlook Is Promising—In-
vaders Driven Back in Lorraine—Paris
Clears Houses From Path of Defense
Cannon.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—"Fighting is in progress all along the northern line, with the Germans plainly utilizing all their immense resources to break the back of the allied defense."

"Our position is now stronger than at any time since the movement toward Paris began. Our forces in Lorraine continue to advance."

This was the only word of the fighting which came from official sources today. Issued after noon, it showed that the real attempt to open the gateway to Paris is by demolishing the French left wing, which is supported by the British forces. Apparently the effort to force the Germans to divert part of their northern army of invasion to strengthen their left has failed. It is now believed certain the Kaiser has staked everything on investing Paris immediately by completely overwhelming the opposition now massed between the German lines and this city.

Paris is ready for a siege. As the result of the conferences between General Gallieni, the new military commandant of the Paris district, and the minister of war, arrangements for sending out of the city all not entitled to remain have been completed.

WILL NOT ENTER CITY.

It is not expected that the allied armies now opposing the Germans will enter Paris. Rather they will continue to retreat south, if their lines are broken, and remain as extremely dangerous menace to the German siege operations.

But it is by no means certain that their lines will be broken. War Minister Millerand declared this afternoon that the present positions occupied by the allies are the strongest yet held. And he made it clear that he believed the final assault by the Germans will result in such heavy losses to the enemy that, even though the allies are once again forced to retreat, the Germans will be unable to follow up their advantage.

In this connection the war minister said:

"The losses of the enemy are out of all proportion to those of the allies. Our line of communication have been shortened by the fighting. Those of the enemy have been lengthened. The inevitable result must be to our advantage. The enemy is now facing our forces in stronger positions than ever before, and with our ranks refilled with fresh troops."

So that even though we are still compelled to remain on the defensive and take up a new position, it will all operate to our advantage. And in Lorraine our forces are the aggressors, and will have met every move of the enemy with a counter attack that has kept the advantage here always on our side. Always the enemy is losing more heavily than we, while always the menaces of our Russian allies become more real to him."

The German objective, which will be attained if they can drive the allies from their present positions, and the laconic announcement of the war office that "the progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on our left," would seem to indicate that it will be possible to the La Fere-Lyon line. There are three forts, three redoubts, and a citadel at La Fere; ten redoubts and four forts at Lyon. The periphery of the two towns is forty-three miles, and Paris is about eighty miles away.

The class of 1914 and all classes of active reservists, including the oldest territorialists, have been called to the colors, thus bringing every able-bodied man to the defense of the republic.

There was grave apprehension, but no signs of hysteria today, following the dropping of bombs on the city by a German aeroplane Sunday. The Bonnet Rouge, commenting on this incident, says:

"Parisians, it is the salute of the barbarians to the city. Courage! Confidence! The salute will be returned."

Hysterical Stories In Papers Rouse Asquith

By ED L. KEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The direct threat that certain of the London newspapers have been publishing hysterical accounts of the reverses to the allies on the Continent may be suppressed was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith.

The censor on the Continent has passed a number of stories, chief of them one to the London Times, which declared that only bits of the British regiments were left after the sustained fighting of last week, which carried the British south from Mons, Belgium, to a point well south of St. Quentin, France a retreat of more than fifty miles.

This story of the losses was directly contradicted by Earl Kitchener, the war secretary, who placed the losses at 8,000 men, and described the retreat as orderly and well conducted. It is accepted that the British columns